

also a very clever sort of fellow in his way. He is genial and kind hearted, and though running over with good nature, always keeps an eye open to the main chance. What his motive for offering this compliment to Wood is it would be difficult to say. It may arise from this well known desire of doing the agreeable thing by everybody, or it may be that he sees a nigger in the fence in connection with the Albany wirepuller. He has probably heard that Thurlow is going into some big operations on his return here, the shining and kitching for the Wood concern included. It strikes us that, if the hospitalities of the city are to be given to people in this free and easy sort of way, Robert Small, who brought the rebel steamer Planter from Charleston, is fairly entitled to them. Would it not be appropriate, also, to offer them to Madame Giffard, the wife of the President of Hayti, who is now on a visit here with her daughter and son-in-law? Genet should not lavish all his attentions exclusively upon his friend Thurlow. People will otherwise think that he has nigger enough in that fence without attending to the others.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Rapid Retreat of the Rebels Down the Valley.

Junction of Gen. McDowell's with Gen. Fremont's Forces.

The Enemy Forced from Three Strong Positions.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Jackson's Army Driven Beyond Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2, 1862.

The enemy was driven out of Strasburg last evening by General Fremont's advance guard and have been closely pursued to-day by General Fremont's forces and General Bayard's cavalry brigade. They have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly going on, but with little loss on both sides. One of General Fremont's commands was killed and Colonel Pilsbury, chief of artillery, and one of General Fremont's aids, was wounded.

The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock, holding the village.

We have taken about three hundred prisoners, and more are constantly being brought in.

GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2, 1862.

General Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night, was obliged by the darkness and tremendous storm and the fatigue of his men to delay his advance till morning.

At six o'clock the pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed, and vigorously continued during the day.

General McDowell's advance, being part of a brigade under General Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning, and was ordered forward by General Fremont, to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery.

The enemy, to retard pursuit, endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions, with artillery; but were driven rapidly, and with loss, from each.

The rebel Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock this afternoon, the head of his column having reached it at sunrise.

Colonel Pilsbury, chief of artillery on General Fremont's staff, who selected with great skill the successive positions for the batteries, is wounded by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him while reconnoitering within thirty yards of the enemy. The batteries engaged were Sherman's and Beall's, of General Sherman's brigade.

The First New Jersey and First Pennsylvania cavalry, under General Bayard, and the Sixth Ohio and Stewart's Indiana cavalry, under Colonel Lagoy, were in advance, driving the enemy before them and in support of the batteries.

The roads and woods were strewn with arms, stores and clothing.

A large number of prisoners have been taken. Our loss is one killed and several wounded.

General Fremont's rapid march, combined with Gen. McDowell's movement, has wholly relieved the Shenandoah valley and Northern Virginia.

Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight, or must abandon his ground entirely.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 2, 1862.

Major Dwight, Col. Kenly, Dr. Stone and others are here at Winchester.

A battle is progressing at the latest accounts from Middletown. So far returned private.

It is rumored, via Harper's Ferry, that Jackson was defeated yesterday at Winchester, and was retreating towards Snicker's Ferry.

It is also reported that Gen. Sigel takes command of the army at Harper's Ferry, under Gen. Banks.

MARTINSBURG, June 2—Morning.

All is quiet. No indications of the enemy in the neighborhood.

Colonel Kenly, of the First Maryland, has reached Martinsburg. He has a shell sabre wound on the side of his head. He will soon be able to take the field again.

A paroled private from Winchester arrived here to-day. He says that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday, at one o'clock. On Sunday morning their army were put in motion, towards Strasburg, Ashby taking the lead along the successive positions. Shortly after daylight on Sunday he heard firing in the direction of Middletown till he reached Martinsburg. Rebels told him that Jackson had encountered the forces of Shields and Fremont at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated and lost ten guns.

Information received states that Jackson had twenty-one regiments of infantry and fifty-two guns.

All prisoners were well treated—the sick, wounded and disabled as well as our own. As the surgeons of the hospitals, stewards and nurses were paroled, only a small portion were taken along with the rebel army.

They claim to have taken two thousand prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862.

Advices from the Valley show the Shenandoah indicates a race, in which so far Jackson's army has the lead.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1, 1862.

Through the military operations and active energy of General Banks' chiefs, the lately demoralized corps of General Williams will in a few hours be ready to take the offensive again. No one unfamiliar with the Federal troops stands attendant upon recovering from retreat and rout, can imagine the obstacles to be overcome.

The gratifying intelligence was received last night that the enemy concentrated in and around Middletown and Charlestown, concurred in by all to exceed twenty-five thousand, are now retreating from that position, probably towards Front Royal.

Early yesterday morning a body of the enemy's infantry was discovered forcing the river about two miles above the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, and attempting to attempt the capture of the new heavy battery on the Maryland Heights, but being discovered before they got over, they were speedily shelled back. The day previous a body of the enemy's mounted London Light, opposite Sandy Hook, with the intention of planting a battery there, to enable our battery and destroy the bridge. Our heavy guns shortly drove them back. Skirmishing continued between our outpost pickets on Bovalier Heights and the enemy's scouts in front.

Finding all efforts at turning our flank, by crossing the river and endeavoring our batteries, as well as ascertaining the strength of our centre, and perhaps hearing of some movements in their rear tending to the discomfort of their position, the enemy were ordered to fall back on Charlestown. Unless during their transition they have vastly improved the facilities for crossing the Shenandoah below Front Royal, their

route must necessarily be by the latter place, or via Strasburg and Woodstock. In either case it is believed they will not perform an uninterrupted trip. Further than this it may not be proper to say. Jackson, intimately acquainted with the topography of the country north of the Shenandoah, may select suitable positions, and risk a decisive battle. It has been suggested that, in order to execute the policy of carrying the war into Maryland—as recently announced by one of his commanders, General Trimble—he may, as a desperate experiment, change his route towards the Potomac, between the Point of Rocks and the mouth of the Shenandoah, in retaliation (as stated by General Trimble) for one recent excursion up the Valley of Virginia.

Our scouts report no enemy in Martinsburg this morning. It is also reported that the new trestle work railroad bridge at Martinsburg was fired by Ashby's cavalry on their first entry into the town, and guarded until night, when the Union citizens extinguished the flames. The next day it was refired and so much of it destroyed as to require the entire work to be reconstructed. The rebels also tore up a portion of the track in the town and destroyed the cars and much other valuable property belonging to the company. This twice repeated act of vandalism will be sooner or later regretted for more than one reason.

In relation to the recent battle and retreat from Winchester, Brigadier General Williams, commanding the First (and at the time the only) division of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Major General Banks, officially states his force to have been not over 3,000 infantry present for duty, ten Parrot and six brass mortar guns, and 250 Michigan cavalry, and this force, with parts of two small cavalry regiments under Brig. Gen. Hatch and the Major General's personal escort, was the entire force brought into the sudden attack of the combined forces of Jackson, Ewell and Johnson, variously estimated by prisoners, deserters and fugitives at 20,000 to 30,000, with fifty to sixty pieces of artillery. After speaking of the disposition of his troops, he pays a well written compliment to the commanders of brigades for the promptness and accuracy with which his orders were obeyed, himself observing the execution of every order given and every new movement of the enemy. General Williams speaks in high terms of the cool conduct of Colonel Gordon, Second Massachusetts, commanding the Third brigade; and Colonel Donnelly, Twenty-eighth New York, commanding the First brigade, of Colonel Brodhead, of the Michigan cavalry, who was under medical treatment at the time, but heroically volunteered to assume his command; of Captain E. C. Peck, Division Commissary of Subsistence, and of Lieut. Samuel B. Pittman, his aid-de-camp, for their promptness, efficiency and coolness; also, of Dr. Thomas Antislav, Medical Director of Division; of Capt. H. M. Whitely, A. Q. M., in charge of the division train; of Lieut. Augustine, (29th Pa.) Division Ordnance Officer, for saving his train from the enemy's closing grasp.

Gen. Williams, as an experienced soldier, undoubtedly bestows no credit where it is undeserved.

Major Perkins, United States Army, Inspector General and Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Banks, from his education and long experience in the field, rendered the most important service to General Banks. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in charge of the herd of horses, successfully eluded the enemy's most of the day, and succeeded in bringing across the Potomac a large part of his herd, but with loss of his clothing, food and camp equipage.

General Hatch, with the coolness, intrepidity and activity of an experienced cavalry commander, watched over the rear and daringly frustrated many attempts of the enemy to assail our retreating infantry with light squadrons.

It is a fact to be deplored, that numbers of officers and men were seized by many panic stricken private on the retreat, and are now probably lost to the officers and the government.

The public should beware of harboring or purchasing animals from soldiers or unknown persons. Col. Patchard, Department Provost Marshal, is instituting a rigid search into the matter.

In a previous letter your correspondent mentioned a rumor that a collision had occurred between the citizens of Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown villages, located respectively on the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, and equally in juxtaposition to the war question. It now appears that on Tuesday night last a party from the latter town came over to Sharpsburg and stole one old iron field piece—a relic of other days. Believing it to be still useful, as perhaps it was, they immediately sent it forward to Jackson.

On Tuesday a party of our cavalry went over to Shepherdstown and demanded its return under penalty of having their town burnt; but, in view of its removal beyond their reach, the threat was not executed. Since that time parties among the Shepherdstown invaders have been captured and are now in the proper hands.

An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal, preventing small transient traders from absorbing all the business locations in town under forfeiture of their stock, wagons, &c.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Senator Spaulding in the Field.

The following "special order" will give a large circle of persons acquainted with the military movements of the Hon. F. B. Spaulding, as well as further indicate the military spirit which now prevails in this community. We learn that the "order" was issued at the special request of the President and Secretary Stanton, and the Senator will doubtless raise a brigade equal in efficiency to any now in the service.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 102.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 2, 1862.

Hon. F. B. Spaulding is hereby authorized to enroll a sufficient number of companies of volunteers to form a Brigade of four or five regiments, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve for three years or the war. The persons selected to recruit to take out authorities, and the enrolment to proceed in strict conformity with General Orders, No. 31, except that the field officers may be nominated by the said Hon. F. B. Spaulding, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

TILOS, HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

The Third regiment of the Empire Brigade is now drilling up in this city. This company has been appointed Colonel, and Jas. C. Burke Lieutenant Colonel of this corps.

The Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia.

This regiment, owing to some difficulty about transportation, has been unable to leave before to-day. The companies are all mustered in, each numbering seventy-five men, rank and file, making a total of one thousand men. Arrangements for their departure to-day have been completed.

The Seventy-first Regiment.

Twenty good men wanted for the Seventy-first regiment now in Washington. Those wishing to join will apply to Captain Cole, at the armory, corner of Centre and Broadway streets, on this (Wednesday) evening, June 4, at eight o'clock.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Albany, June 3, 1862.

The Twenty-fifth regiment, Colonel Bryan, left to-night. The full regiment did not leave, but the remainder will go down tomorrow.

Departure of General Scott for West Point.

General Winfield Scott, who has been staying at the family mansion in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., took his departure on Monday afternoon. As soon as the fact became known that he was about to leave for a period, the mansion of the patriotic warrior became crowded with well-wishers and friends, anxious to pay their last respects.

In conversing with one gentleman in particular on the present aspect of the affairs of the country, he warmly eulogized the proceedings of General McClellan, using, at the same time, these emphatic words: "Did I not tell you that McClellan and the nation were in the hands of their former grandeur, the Union and constitution of the United States? To neither be remarked, 'I may, and I may not, live to see it, but I trust to die a free man.'"

General Scott left for West Point to spend the summer months among many of his own immediate relatives, as well as his military acquaintances. After these months have passed over General Scott will, it is reported to live so long, again return to his mansion at Elizabeth to spend the winter season.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1862.

Arrived ship Spitz and Young Mechanic from New York.

Personal Intelligence.

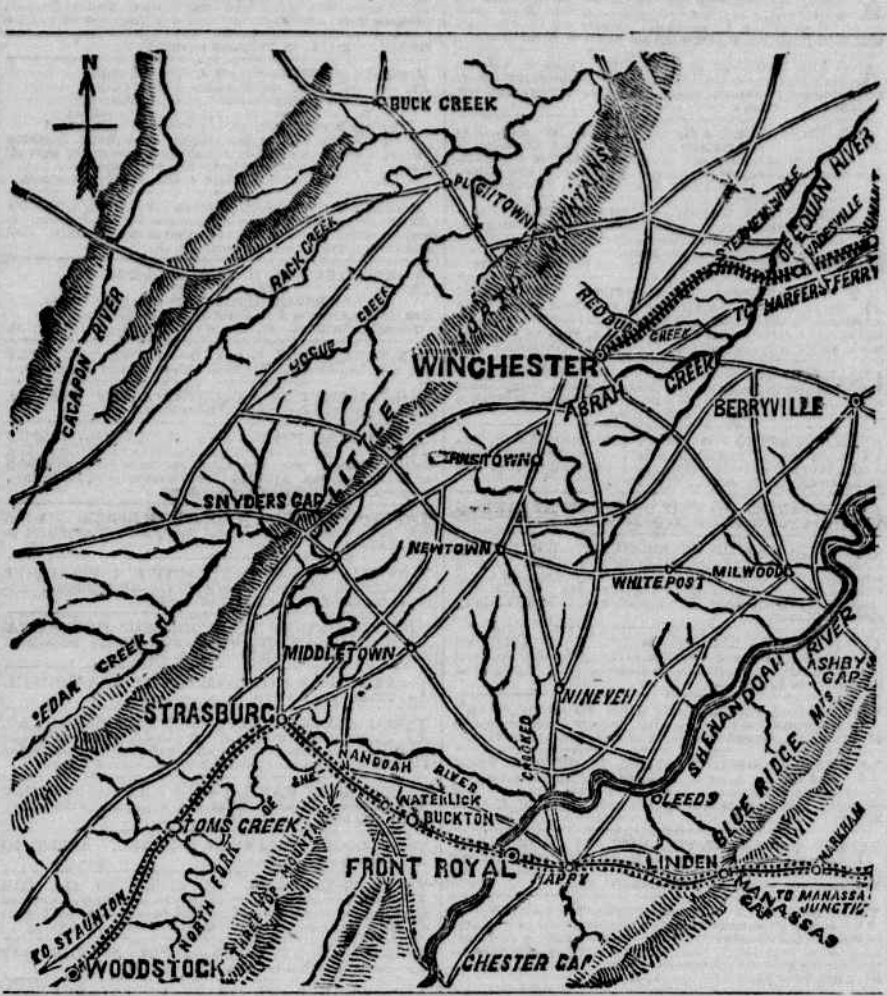
Hon. Luis Molina, Minister from Costa Rica to the United States, is stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

Senora Isabel Cabas has returned to town from St. Louis, and has taken rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

H. Buffum and Dr. J. G. Adams, of Providence; H. P. Jones, of Philadelphia; W. W. Felt, G. B. Brown, H. H. Pearson, S. R. Fisk and A. Thompson, of Boston; T. M. Eastman, of California; W. C. Gilman and Peter Howe, of New York; H. B. Fort, of New York; J. Williams, of England; G. B. Perry, of South America; T. V. Yall and J. G. Gale, of Troy, and J. G. Wilson, of Chicago, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PURSUIT OF THE REBEL JACKSON.

The Retreat of the Rebels Down the Shenandoah Valley—The Troops of Fremont, McDowell, Banks and Shields in Pursuit.



NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD FACILITIES BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE NORTHWEST.

The House Committee on Railroads, &c., have instructed their chairman (Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky) to report a bill to further the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio road at Cumberland. This is in accordance with the memorial of the members of the Legislature of Ohio, which sets forth the need of closer, speedier and more direct communication between the Northwest and Washington.

This road, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, seventy miles would be saved in transit from the present route to the seat of government. It is represented in the memorial that the amounts that would be saved in freights and fares by this line would soon more than repay any temporary outlay of the government expenses of transportation on military account. Accordingly, the committee report in favor of endorsing bonds of the Connellsville road to the amount of two millions, under proper securities, provided that troops, munitions of war and stores shall be carried over said road at half the usual rates. It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are willing to co-operate in the construction of a branch hence to the Point of Rocks.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE.

The route of the Pacific Railroad, as provided by the bill that has passed the House, runs gradually and directly north of west from St. Joseph, Mo., to the Southwest Pass, near the forty-third parallel of latitude, and thence it defects southwest to the great Salt Lake, from which point it describes a circular course in a northerly direction, and enters California above Sacramento.

The route is a circular course in a northerly direction, and enters California above Sacramento. The route is a circular course in a northerly direction, and enters California above Sacramento.

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was deposited in the hands of the National Bank in payment of interest of the bonds of the aforesaid State. If such is the case, there is no doubt that the money will be returned to its legitimate owners.